The Flag of Freedom Floats Over Our Warships

whose mission is to protect our shores-and FIGHT Everybody is eager to know more about these superb fortresses which guard the nation's honor. We have arranged for our readers to secure for a merely nominal sum a Portfolio Series inten parts, each containing 16

reproductions of special pho- / "Indiana" tographs, 160 in all, each accompanied by Explanatory Text, in which are

Described

the vessel's armor, guns, engines, power, etc. In short, the very information wanted for a full understanding of the

'Amphitrite" "Baltimore"

"Katahdin"

"New York"

"Brooklyn"

"Columbia"

"Minneapolis"

"MAINE" Before

"Oregon"

"Texas"

fighting and manoeuvers of the fleets and single vessels. But this is NOT ALL you get out of the

Palaces

People

Dwellings

Products

Cities

Portfolio Series

for the islands which the ships will protect will receive their share of attention, and / Lee in Havana the reader feels on turning the last leaf that he has had

Cuba Illustrated

in a manner to enable him to judge of the island's past and present. But he doe' not

Plantations Fortresses Harbors Commerce and much more stop here, as considerab, space in the series is de-President Dole

voted to another island realm / which we may own some day. In some of the parts he finds

Hawaii Portrayed

and everything explained which an Ameican needs to Scenery nvestigate.

Honolulu Bird's-Eye Views Productions Volcanoes Fruits Queen Lii Natives

and much else How to Get Them Fill out legibly the coupon be

many you wish, and bring (or send) it to the Daily Press with 10 cents for each Portfolio wanted. It will be more convenient to send \$1.00 at once, as you can thereby avoid the bother of writing a letter and inclosing a dime for each issue. They will be sent to any point in the United States, Canada, or Mexico, postpaid.

THE SERIES COMPRISES No. 21 The Hawaiian Islands No. 26 The Hawaiian Islands

No. 22 The American Navy No. 23 The American Navy No. 24 The Hawaiian Islands No. 25 The "Maine"

No. 27 Cuba and the Wrecked Maine No. 28 The Hawaiian Islands

No. 29 Cuba

No. 30 The Hawaiian Islands

One for a Dime. Ten for a Dollar.

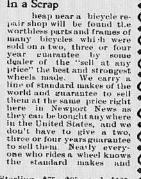
The Daily Press wi	Pplease; send to the under
gned reader the followin	

for which \$ is inclosed,

Si

Name....

Soowoon on oversoon § Maguyre & Small, \$ 2511 Washington Ave., Opposite Post Office. Phone 115



Clipper—\$50, \$60, \$90 and \$125.
Orient—\$50, \$65, \$75 and \$100. The Racer, as ridden by Michael, McDuffle, Elkens, Waller, Linton and most all of the champions. Price \$35, \$40, \$50, \$75 and \$100. Leaders the week—Stormers, \$30 cash; Dukes and Duchess, \$35; Pumps, 15c; Toe Clites, from 14c to 19c; Coasters, 10c; Graphite, 3c a pint; Guards, 4c; Bieyele Locks, 10c; Saddies, Handle Bars, Lamps and Bells at prices proportionate to above.

RENTING AND REPAIRING.

FATALITY OF BATTLE WOUNDS. Advance of Surgical Skill in a Genera-

(New York Herald.)

(New York Herald.)

In the civil war the proportion of Union soldiers who died from wounds to those who were killed ouright in battle was forty-three to fifty-seven, or not far from seven to eleven. These figures are taken from the report of the adjutant general's office. The statistics on the Confederate side are less exact, but it may be assumed that the proportion there was about the same. As there would be little chance of finding out whether a man found dead on the field before medical assistance had reached him had or had not been killed instantaneously, it may be also assumed that "died of wounds" means "died in hospital"—the inference on the part of the surgeons of those days being that death was the necessary result of the wounds.

It is some comfort to know, now that the United States is entering upon another armed struggle, that the number of deaths from wounds is not likely to be as much as 50 per cent, as large in proportion to the number of wounds received, as it was in either the civil war or any other prior to the present generation. And this in spite of the more than tenfold increased destructiveness of the latter day weapons. The reason and ground of this hope are not in the nature of the Kraig-Jorgensen and Mauser rifles, used respectively by our own and the Spanish armies, but in the outstanding progress of the last twenty years in the art of surgery. It is not because a man hit with an up-to-date rifle bullet more often dies on the spot, for that this is the case is very far from certain. During the first, third and fourth quarters of a modern nickel coated slugs flight, its rending effect is terriby flight, its rending effect is terriby.

resulted from "hospital gangreen,"
'hospital fever" of erysipelas. The
surgeons of those days were quite
aware of the symptoms, but their causes had not yet been discovered. It was
supposed that the atmosphere of a hospital was impregnated with a subtit,
impalpable infection which could only
be combatted after it had begun to
show its effect in suppuration. One
fluid result of this infection was even
called quantity enough "laudable pus,"
because of the theory that a certain degree of suppuration was unavoidable,
it was regarded as a hopeful sign
when the wound threw off the troublesome humor which, if kept in would
produce fever. It was not then known,
perhaps hardly even suspected, that
the surgeon himself was actually inoculating patient after patient with a
terrible specific disease.

The surgeon of the civil war would,
doubtless, have been very much surprised to hear that their bands, liastily rinsed in cold hydrant or spring
water, were busy carrying from wound
to wound-hundreds of organisms, the
proper name of which was,or was to be.

"Streptococus Pyogenes." Two medical discoveries, one in the honest sense
of the word empirical, the other resulting from pruely selentific investigation,
led to the detection and apprehension
of this wholesale assassin.

Many a surgeon before the year 1378,
would have been glad to know how it
might be-possible to amputate legs and
arms without suppuration. Many tried
for a solution of the problem, although
most were, no doubt, content to take
things as they found them, welcome
the appearance of the "laudable pus,"
and fight the, to them, inevitable "hospital fever." It was Joseph Lister,
whose name is now known in
every
surgical ward in the world, who first,
as a veteran surgeon lately expressed
it, "started the bounds on the right
acent, when they were all at fault."
This shrewd Scotch surgeon, coming
from Edinburgh to King's College.

PHONE 115

Hospital, London, about twenty years ago, introduced there what has been called the "aseptic" method of surgical treatment. In this method the whole vicinity of the part to be operated on called in the language of the clinic, "the surgical field," is impregnated with a spray of carbolle acid by means of an atomizer. As soon as the operation is finished, not only is the air excluded from the wound by the bandages, but those bandages are steeped in solutions of garmicide carbolic acid, to exterminate the foe that may have crept in, as well as to exclude the foe that besets the wound from without. The instruments and the hands that operate are also washed in the solution of carbolic acid.

As a result of this practice, it was found that wounds "healed at the first intention." There was seldom need of treating suppuration, for suppuration never appeared, except when the operator or some of his assistants had been guilty of gross carelessness. Bandagos were left on until the flesh had grown together again. There was no more washing of wounds to be done, nor any expectation of febrile symptoms as a matter of course. The patient was expected to leave his bed, not wasted with slow fever, but hale and hearty. Between the new treatment and the old there was all the difference between prevention and cure. It was evident, of course, to Lister and his followers that they were protecting their patients against. Somethings tangible and destructible that could be made to feel the sting of a powerful acid. It remained for the microscope and the brains of such men as Pasteur, Koch, Pruden and Surgeon General John M. Sternberg, of the United States army, to successfully investigate the nature and general ways of that something. The power of the microscope happened to be prodigiously increased just about that time by discoveries in practical optics, and one of the first results was the detection and identification of "Streptococcus Pyrogenes." The name sounds like that of the victim's precious white blood cor puscles, and later, o

The way to guard against this dead ly gangreene and the for humanity, pointed out even with cause was only vaguely known While talking recently of the out.

its cause was only vaguely known.

While talking recently of the outlook for Uncle Sam's soldlers in the present war, Dr. John J. Girdner, who has made a special study of gunshot wounds, said: "In the old days a surgeon would very often amputate simply to save his man from the dangers of gangrene. Now that gangrene has been provided against a soldier who goes into the hospital with two legs, even if a bullet has smashed both of them, may still hope to walk on two flesh and blood legs for years after the war."

BRUTALL YCRUEL.

To a Man Who Complained of the Hard Times.

(Chicago Times-Herald.)

Three men were standing in front che postoffice and to them came ourth. One of the three did not known as a second control of the conventor and the c

fourth. One of the three did not know the newcomer, and stepped aside slight-ly, but he overheard the conversation. "Well, John, how's things?"
"Poor; very poor. I haven't had a thing to do for three weeks."
"Is that so?"
"Sure. If this streak of bad luck keeps up I'll have to go out of busi-ness."

Instead of commiserating, the other

Instead of commissions, the value was men grinned, and one said, in an infeeding tone: "I don't care if you never have work."

John shook his head sadly and passof the listener was shocked. He had never heard anything so bluntly cruel. In a minute he expressed his feelings somewhat warmly.
"He seems like an honest fellow, and deserves encouragement," he conclud-

ed.
Both men laughed outright,
"We," said one at length,
want to give him a job you're w
He is an undertaker."

THE DESTRUCTIVE TORPEDO Bas Been Known in This Country Since th

of the earliest mentions of the use of torpedoes in this country was the attempt to blow up the Eagle, a sixty-four-gun ship, commanded by Lord Howe, lying in New York Harbor. This attempt prove a failure because the operator in his attempt to attach the screw forming a part of the torpedo to the hull of the ship encountered what he supposed was a bar of iron, which prevented the entrance of the screw, and as daylight appeared before he could regain the shore he cast of the powder magazine, which in an hour's time exploded, throwing up a hour's time exploded, throwing up a vast column of water, to the great alarm of those on board the ship, who were entirely ignorant of the cause. This crude machine was called the "American turtle," from the supposed resemblance to that animal.

The inventor made two upper for-

The inventor mide two upper tor-toise shells, which were placed togeth-er, and were large enough to contain operator and sufficient air to last about half a hour. He used an oar to propel the machine through the water. Sufficient lead ballast was used to keep the machine upright, and means provided to admit water so as descend at will. There were also we brass force-pumps to eject the wi ter when the operator wished to ascend To the after part of the machine was To the after part of the machine was attached a powder magazine large enough to hold 150 pounds of gunpowder, together with the apparatus necessary to fire it. The magazine was fastened to the vessel that was to be destroyed by a screw, and a gunlock, connected with the clackwork was set connected with the clockwork, was se to strike fire at such time as was desir



able. The same inventor later on filled kegs with gunpowder and arranged his mechanism so that the powder would be ignited when the kegs came in contact with anything in their course. A number of these kegs were set adrift in the Delaware and exploded among the keg creating great consternation in the Delaware and exploded among the ice, creating great consternation among the British seamen, who stood for hours firing at everything that floated down the stream. This fight as nick-named the "Battle of the

Various improvements were made in various improvements were made in these engines of war, but they were all more or less crude. During the civil war they played an important part in the defense of harbors and rivers, and suggested the possibility of a very effi-cient weapon of offense and defense. Years of study and experiment and the cient weapon of offense and defense. Years of study and experiment and the expenditure of thousands of dollars have resulted in the perfected torpedo of to-day, containing in its slim, shining body more wondrous mechanism and resource than seemed possible to the uninitiated. A miniature battle-ship in itself, with magazines and a silent little gunner, who only fires at the right moment; a pilot, who gets his instructions before starting on his his instructions before starting on his voyage and conducts his ship by the course laid out; an engineer force that works sliently and effectively, with never a thought of the danger to be encountered, all working in unison for one common cause, none human, but all the result of man's ingenuity.

When one stands on one of the lower decks of the modern man-of-war and sees this beautiful war engine resting on its chadles, its long, shining, cigar-shaped body appeals to the imagination; but when one has a knowledge of the stored-up energy within the steel-clad body it seems as if the age of miracles had returned.

Le Sergent De Mer Francais.

The Haiphong mail has brought news of a hitherto unknown species of ocean eral occasions by the officers of the gunboat Avalanche in Fai-tsi-Long Bay. Naval Lient Lagresille, com-mander of the Avalanche, reports that on July last in Along Bay two animals of strange form, about twenty yards long and two or three yards in cir-cumference, were observed at a discumference, were observed at a distance of 600 metres. Their movements were not rigid, but undulatory, in a vertleal sense. They dived when a shot was fired at them. Several similar creatures were seen on Feb. 25 this year, and were fired at when from 300 to 400 yards distant, Two small shells burst on one of the monsters, but did not appear to injure it. Lieut Lagre-sille tried to run them down, but they were too swift for the Avalanche. Whenever the animal he chased got into shallow water it doubled back and thus was clearly seen. Each time it dived it blew noisily. The color was gray, with several black fine something like that of a seal, and the back covered with a sawlike ridge. The presence of these creatures is revealed by their loud breathing. Lieut. Lagresille thought once that he had secured a specimen, but the animal dived and came up far astern of the Avalanche. The number of meetings reported with these new denizens of the deep would tend to show that the species is fairly plentiful in the sens where the Avalanche was stationed,

A French Way to Cure Baldness.

A French surgeon announces a novel cure for baldness, which, however, is only within the reach of the wealthy. The first thing is to find some poor starving wretch with a fine head of hair of the color which the patient desires. The former having consented to part with his hair for a stipulated sum the loctor scalps the pair delicately and applies the hairy scalp of the subject to

INCONSISTENT.

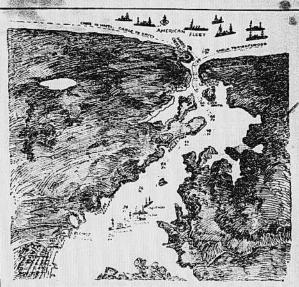
"I believe," shouted the oratress, "in a broader humanity." "Then why," asked the woman with the natural bangs, "why do you take anti-fat?"

UNFORTUNATE.

"So your realistic drama has been taken off the road?"

"Yes. It was difficult to get a real wheat flower to make the real bread with."

It is a wise plan never to run after your kat when it blows off in the street. You only make a spectacle of yourself and some one else is sure to pick it up for you.



CUSHING'S BIG FEAT.

COMMANDED THE FIRST TOP PEDO BOAT IN WAR.

Caniel George, the Sale Survivor of the Famous Expedition That Sunk the Confederate Ironclad Albemaric, Lives at Hamp-

itead, N. H., twelve miles north of the city of Haverhill, Mass., resides Daniel George, the sole survivor of the famous expedition of Lieut. Cushing, which sunk the rebel ram Albermarle near the close of the American civil war.

Cushing himself was only 21 years old when he undertook this adventure, and he possessed all the fire and agil-ity of youth. Every mother's son of his twelve followers had tact as well as

daring in his make-up.

The party started in a diminutive launch, such as was carried as a tender by the smaller gunboats of the

Extending from her bow was a spaand on the end of the spar was fixed a torpedo of common gunpowder, the outfit arranged so as to be lowered when desired. This converted the aunch into the first steam torpedo boat known to the world. The tor-pedo was to be fired by a lanyard. The night was black as Egpyt, yet

with this advantage the path of the litle steamer was beset with difficulties The Albermarle lay eight miles up the River Roanoke, whose channel is crooked as a ram's horn, with an average width of not more than 200 yards. Despite their fancled security the Con and his comrades were making. Bon-fires were kept burning along the shore, and two companies of infantry were bivouacked on the wharf to which the rebel battleship was moored, while her crew vigilantly kept a doubl

watch. watch. Notwithstanding the Confederate pickets on either bank the little torpedo boat felt her way along, past the wreck of the sunket Southfield, up the tortuous channel of the Roanoke, guarded by lines of rebel batteries, and was not molested until hailed by the marine sentries on heard the Albert narine sentries on board the Albe

This was a signal for the cutter to make a dash for her huge antagonist. There was a big alarm on the deck of the ram and on shore, and it was a real alarm, too. To those in the as-sailing boat the air seemed filled with bullets, yet the little steamer paused not. Under a full bread of steam she dashed against the boom of logs which, in place of the more modern netting, protected the Southern fight

howitzers on the main deck of the ram. She heeded it not. The boom of logs was pushed in by the impact of the charge of the launch. ame the critical moment; the span

At this moment one of the ports of the Albemarle opened and a heavy pivot gun protruded. The torpedo of the assaulting craft exploded with a roar with which was blended the sharp thunder of the pivot gun. The launch members of her crew-killed, woundd and battered-were left in the hos-

tile water.

The damage to the tronclad was not o great as those who planned her de-truction hoped. The torpedo, owing to the restraining influence of boom of logs, did not lie anug to the ship when it exploded. But the ex-plosion opened a seam below the vessel's water line. A panic selzed her crew and her guards, and what might have been accomplished had her pumps been manned promptly was left undone. Every-body deserted, the ship sank, and no effort was ever made to raise her.

But the crew of the launch had no such easy time as those ashore. Cast into the river directly under the enemy's fire, they were in desperate straits. As many as were able to swim went to the middle of the stream, and then they separated, every man for himself. Among those able to swim were Lieut. Cushing and Seaman lieorge from New Hampshire. The survivors made their way to the shores on either side at various places, and. although in the enemy's country, most of them finally managed to reach the ships of the fleet and there tell of the success of the object for which they cared and did.

Lieut. Cushing survived his great triumph only a few years, but his in-trepidity won him a place among the bravest men of naval history.

Woodpeckers Est Poles. Readheaded woodpeckers have de-

stroyen, Turing two years, a ore into the poles and scoon out cavity, where they lay their eggs and raise their young. In this way the poles are weakened so that they break under the weight of the wires.

The wood of the poles is the soft white cedar, and is easily penetrated by the sharp bills of the woodpeckers. The supports for the wires last usu-ally ten years, but now there are many that must be replaced at once at a cost of about \$15 apiece. Last year scores of the redheaded pests were shot by employes of the electric railway com-pany.—Kansas City Star.

If you want to indulge in the latest frivolity have your bandkerchiaf's embroidered with flowers to match the blossoms in your hat.

Queer Jatt for College "Sastents.

At the ancient and famous University of Heidelberg a jall is maintained specially for the benefit of students. For all minor crimes and misdemean-ors they are tried and improsined not by the civil authorities, but by the

The Heidelberg Carcer, or university there they always decorate the walls with their names and in other ways, so that their stay in jail may be perma-nently remembered.

Every reader of Mark Twain will re-all his entertaining description of the place, and how he contrived to visit it. even unwittingly enlisting as his guide a "Herr Professor." His pretext was a "Herr Professor." His pretext was to see a young friend who had con-veniently arranged the day to suit

goes to prison on the first suitable day after conviction and sentence. If Thursday is not convenient he tells the officer sent to hale him to jail that he will come on Friday or Saturday or Sunday, as the case may be. The officer never doubts his word, and it is never broken.

The prison is up three flights of

Mark-for the German student-convic-

stairs, and is approached by a passage as richly decorated with the art work of convicts as the cell itself. That apartment is not roomy, but higger than an ordinary prison cell. an iron-grated window, a small stove, two wooden chairs, two old oak tables, and a narrow wooden bedstead. The furniture is profusely ornamented with carving, the work of languishing cap tives, who have placed on record their names, armorial bearings, their crimes names, armorial bearings, their crimes and the dates of their imprisonment, together with quaint warnings and denunciations. Walls and ceilings are covered with portraits and legends exe cuted in colored chalk and in soot, the prison candle forming a handy pencil.

The prisoner must supply his own bedding and is subject to various charges. On entering he pays about 20 cents, and on leaving a similar sum. Every day in prison costs 12 cents; fire and light, 12 cents extra. The jailer supplies coffee for a trifle. Meals may be ordered from outside. oner leaves his carte de vist-

Academic criminal procedure Heidelberg is curious lice apprehend a student, the captive shows his matriculation card. He is then asked for his address and set free, university. In Heidelberg the University sity Court try and pass sentence, the civil power taking no further concern with the offence. The trial is very often conducted in the prisoner's ab-sence, and he may have forgotten all about his little outbreak, until the university constable appears to conduct him to prison.

Ivory Eyes a Piedge of Love.

Paris, which is always doing something extraordinary, has devised the ivory eye as a love token. The emblem of the engagement ring as a oledge of the union of hearts is sinking into oblivion in the exchange of eyes. The engagement eye must be an exact reproduction of the individual eye. Every model must give his or her tist at least three sittings to get the right shade and the perfect expression. Then the lover carries his sweetheart's eye around with him as a watchful guard against evil.

How it Struck Him

The Milliner—What did your hus-band think of that thirty-dollar hat I made for you last week? Mrs. Heighfly-Oh, he just raved over it-when I told him the price.

The pinculation, for a unite superanagain out in force, and much larger than life. Many of the new cushions are almost the size of the top of the dressing table, and as crnate as fancy can dayise and fingers execute.